



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES

A Study of the Writings of D. Mariano José de Larra, 1809-1837.

By ELIZABETH MCGUIRE. University of California Publications in Modern Philology, VII, 2. Pp. 87+130.

This study will serve excellently as an introduction for those beginning acquaintance with Larra. Those familiar with his writings will find in it little that is new. The author attempts a critical estimate of Larra as a writer, backing her judgments with copious quotation from his works. She has obviously been unable to consult certain important sources. Her most original contribution is that section of the work dealing with the French originals of many of Larra's plays. With regard to the question as to which of the three, Larra, Mesonero, or Estébanez Calderón, was first in the field as a *costumbrista*, Miss McGuire appears to accept the judgments of Cánovas del Castillo. This controversy should never have arisen, for Mesonero with *Mis ratos perdidos* clearly was many years in advance of his two rivals in this *genre*. That Mesonero was influenced by Jouy is evident from the most cursory reading of the former's writings. His many allusions to the French author suggest that he had no intent to conceal this indebtedness.

G. T. NORTHUP

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

F. D'Ovidio e W. Meyer-Lübke, Grammatica storica della lingua e dei dialetti italiani, tradotta per cura di E. POLCARI. Milano: Hoepli, 1919. Pp. 303. L. 6.50.

Gröber's *Grundriss* has long been appreciated as a work of great value for persons interested in Romanic philology. By translating into Italian the portion dealing with literary Italian and the various dialects of Italy, Polcari has helped in spreading a knowledge of linguistic matters among those who might not otherwise make any use of the *Grundriss*. This second edition differs from the first mainly in regard to the bibliographic notes. It is to be regretted that the text was not carefully revised; what is worth doing is worth doing well. It was reasonable to present the first edition as a simple translation, made from the newly revised German text. But nothing can justify leaving the book almost unchanged, as if Romanic philology had not progressed in the last twelve years. I will mention some details that might be improved.

P. 2: written *j* is said to be unknown initially; but *jeri* is given as a variant of *ieri* on p. 10. P. 3: *j* is said to be named *i longa*. P. 4: Italian is said to admit eye-rimes only where written *e* or *o* is involved; but from